

TRIBUTE TO OLMSTED BY ARCHITECT WOODS

Great Work of Improving
Capitol Grounds.

BEAUTIFIED BY HIS GENIUS

Most Capable Landscape Gardener in
United States—Lived Here Dur-
ing Civil War.

Washingtonians who hold in high esteem the public-spirited men who have contributed to the adornment and permanent beautification of the National Capital lament the death of Frederick Law Olmsted, the landscape architect who designed the grounds of the Capitol. A fine tribute has been paid his work by Elliott Woods, architect of the Capitol, who said:

"Mr. Olmsted's great ability is permanently shown in the grounds about this building. The design of the west terrace originated with him, although the carrying out of the work was under the supervision of the office of the Capitol architect. He first came to Washington in 1873, and regularly several times a year for fifteen years after that. For all of that time Congress appropriated about \$20,000 a year for improving and maintaining the grounds, and the artistic ability of Mr. Olmsted was given a fine field for achieving permanent results.

Unsightly Grounds.

"When he came to Washington the Capitol grounds, smaller in extent than at present, were surrounded by an iron fence, with gates, which were locked every night. At the north and south ends were buildings which were removed with the progress of the work in order to increase the size of the grounds. Mr. Olmsted did away with the iron fence and substituted the low stone coping which surrounds the reservation.

"To the genius of Mr. Olmsted may be ascribed the beauty of the grounds of the present time. I have little doubt that when he laid down his active work several years ago he was the most capable landscape gardener in the United States. On Italian gardens in particular there was no greater authority in the country. Washington and the country certainly have sustained a great loss in his death.

"I shall never forget my first association with Mr. Olmsted, when I came here a boy to work in the office of the architect of the Capitol. What struck me most about the personality of the man was his extreme tenderness of heart. In many instances gardeners who were practically incapacitated by infirmities or age owed their livelihood to find a way to save them from suffering or starvation. He was big-hearted and generous."

Secretary of Sanitary Commission.

While the civil war lasted, Mr. Olmsted lived most of the time in this city. Here he was the leading spirit on the "Commission of Inquiry Regarding the Sanitary Conditions of the Union Forces," being elected the secretary of that famous sanitary commission, and later he helped to organize the Southern Sanitary Relief Commission, still later the New York State Charities Aid Association. In 1895 he was in California, and became the first commissioner of the National Park of the Yosemite, which began the work of saving to the nation the great tracts now reserved and protected. He received from Yale, Harvard, and Amherst the degree of master of arts, followed twenty years later by the degree of LL. D. from Harvard and Yale.

"Personally Mr. Olmsted was a man who had great charm of manner, was perhaps in his long career as traveler and student of nature. Into the great polemic between the believers in formal gardening and those who think nature should be left as much as possible to herself he entered with no great zest. In his later years he had been unable to work, but the pleasing characteristics of the man remained long after he had given up the practice of the profession.

SCHOOLING LIEUTENANTS TAKEN FROM CIVIL LIFE

Course of Study at Annapolis to Continue a Year.

Fourteen of the twenty-one second lieutenants recently appointed to the Marine Corps from civil life and from the ranks are now attending a school of application established at Annapolis for the purpose of giving officers instruction in military science, which will take the place, as far as possible, of the more extended course given at West Point and Annapolis. One year is the length of the course at the school as now outlined.

MOVEMENTS OF WARSHIPS.

Movements of vessels have been reported to the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, as follows:

Arrived—Kearsarge, Alabama, Illinois, Olympia, Vixen, Albatross, Chicago, Caesar, Marcellus, Texas, Baltimore, Truxtun, Lawrence, Whipple, Worden, Stewart, Topeka, Newport, Peoria, Alliance, Yankee, Essex, and Hartford, from Norfolk; Stewart, at Boston; Nina, at East Gloucester; Rainbow, at Zamboanga; Brutus, at Port Said; Buffalo, at Tompkinsville.

Sailed—Letcher, from Tompkinsville, for Newport; Mohican, from San Diego, for San Francisco; Indiana, from Tompkinsville, for Annapolis; Alexander, from Malta, for Port Said; Hannibal, from Norfolk, for Boston; Brutus, from Port Said, for Colombo; Brooklyn and San Francisco, from Genoa, for Beirut; Stewart, from Portland, for Boston; Kearsarge, Alabama, Illinois, Olympia, Vixen, Panther, Chicago, Caesar, and Marcellus, from Portland, for Menemsha Light; Texas and Baltimore, from Portland, for New York, via Menemsha Light; Yankee, from Portland, for Newport; Essex, from Portland, for Bridgeport; Hartford, from maneuvers, for Annapolis.

ANTI-MCCOMAS MEN SAY THEY CAN WIN

Claim City Will Bring
Them Victory.

PRIMARIES MOST IMPORTANT

One to Be Held Tomorrow—Gary an
Ally of Representative
Mudd.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 31.—Senator Louis E. McComas, who last week expressed himself as absolutely confident that the regular Republican organization of Maryland, of which he is head and front, had elected a sufficient number of delegates to the State convention to give him control, has modified his views to a great extent, and now admits that the result of the primaries to be held in Baltimore Tuesday "will have a most important influence."

In a word, it is conceded by about every party worker that the future of the control of the Republican party in Maryland rests with the action of the voters Tuesday in this city.

Mudd Grows Aggressive.

In contrast with the waning confidence of the McComas faction is the aggressive claim of the Mudd-Lowndes-Wachter-Jackson insurgents. They declare that if they break even in the Tuesday's primaries the defeat of McComas as a Senatorial candidate to succeed himself is assured.

They further claim that if they can carry three-fourths of the city the present organization will cut no more figure in dictating the nominations of the State convention than would rank outsiders. They do not claim that they can nominate Lloyd Lowndes over Stevenson Archer Williams in any event, as the latter has demonstrated a popularity that would be unwise to combat, but that all the other nominations and the control of the party machinery will be in their keeping.

During the last week the Mudd faction has received a powerful ally in the person of former Postmaster General Gary, who has just returned from a trip abroad.

Gary Gives Check.

It is said that General Gary's contribution to the insurgent campaign was in the form of a check, the figures of which caused even the Hon. Sydney E. Mudd to draw a long breath. The general has also taken an active part in the fight, and his friends are, to a man, lined up against McComas.

A curious story of the reasons for General Gary's hatred of McComas is being told, which shows that the opposition is largely based on personal reasons. Up to the Philadelphia convention of 1900, which nominated McKinley, the general had attended, as a delegate, nine consecutive Republican national conventions.

His selection for the tenth one would have bestowed upon him the honor of having been chosen a delegate for more conventions than any other living Republican. His heart was set on this, and he brought every possible influence to bear on McComas to give him the coveted honor. The Senator said no, however, and ever since General Gary has been his implacable enemy.

NEWSBOY TO MINISTER IN HALF A DECADE

Gives Himself College Education
by Selling Newspapers.

DANBURY, Conn., Aug. 31.—Five years ago Wilbur Osmon was a newsboy in the streets of Danbury. Yesterday morning and evening as the Rev. George Wilbur Osmon the ex-newsboy occupied the pulpit of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in this city, preaching two eloquent sermons to congregations in which were many who formerly purchased their morning and evening papers from him.

The rise of the Rev. Mr. Osmon has been rapid. In his boyhood his father worked in a factory. He attended the common school, but was that after finishing that course he must abandon his studies to earn a living. The newsboy was on the streets early in the morning and until late at night selling his papers. Soon he saved enough to pay his way through the high school, with the assistance of the income he gained, continuing to sell papers.

On the day that Wilbur Osmon was graduated from the high school he sold his papers as usual. That was five years ago, and by that time his savings amounted to enough to pay his way through Wesleyan College, at Middletown, Conn.

CZAR AT LAUNCHING.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 31.—The battleship Slava, one of the largest vessels in the Russian navy, was launched at the Baltic yard in the presence of the czar and the royal family. The Slava is of 13,600 tons displacement, 16,000 horsepower, and 373½ feet long. She carries four 12-inch guns, twelve 6-inch guns, twenty 3-inch guns, twenty 3-pounders, and six 1-pounders. Her speed is to be eighteen knots.

VILLAGE IN VOLCANO'S CRATER.

TOKYO, Aug. 31.—A little Japanese village, some thirty miles from the town of Kumamoto, is situated in the crater of a volcano, which may some day become active again. The village, lying 900 feet below the top of the volcano, the walls of which are very steep, is quite hidden from sight. Its 2,000 inhabitants seldom leave the place.

ALL TEXAS PRAYS FOR AID TO KILL THE BOLL WEEVIL

Churches Ask Divine Assistance in War Against Pests—Cotton Crop in Danger.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 31.—In many churches throughout Texas prayers have been offered up for relief from the Mexican boll weevil pest. Cotton planters, alarmed at the reappearance of the insect, asked the ministers for their aid, and the pastors responded, not only in the country towns and villages, but in the largest churches in the principal cities in the State.

The Mexican boll weevil, the most destructive enemy of the cotton crop, crossed the Rio Grande a few years ago, and has now spread over the eastern quarter of Texas, reaching from the coast line almost to the Arkansas border. The damage inflicted in 1902 by this insect on the cotton crop is estimated at \$10,000,000. The weevil multiplies about 1,000,000 times or more each generation, and Texas planters are now anxiously awaiting the coming crop.

No practical method of fighting the pest has been found, except the scientific method recommended by entomologists of planting trap crops on which the pest can feed, instead of the cotton.

The margin of profit on cotton is not large enough, farmers say, to permit of

the planting and cultivation of these crops.

The progress of the pest has been gradual and regular, and the calculation of the entomologists that within fifteen years the pest will have spread throughout that portion of the South where cotton is grown would seem to be a safe one.

The weevils have crossed the boundary into western Louisiana and southern Oklahoma, but the damage this year will not be great outside of Texas. The only case in which the weevil has made a long jump has been to this city.

The Agricultural Department of the Federal Government has done its best for the Texas farmers, but has accomplished nothing, and the reward offered by the State of \$50,000 for a remedy has not been claimed.

Various traps for the insect have been tried, but they have eluded them. Eighty-one counties of the cotton belt of Texas, some of them large producers, are infested with the weevil. The female is credited with depositing millions of eggs at one sitting.

JANAUSCHEK GIFTS UNDER THE HAMMER

Once Famous Actress Must Dispose
of Many Treasures.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Mme. Janauschek, famous for many years as an actress, but who for some time has suffered from paralysis, is said to be slowly dying at the home of Mrs. Aston, 144 Franklin Street, Saratoga, where she has been since December, 1900, under the care of Dr. James E. Keller.

The fund of \$5,000 raised for her through a performance given in Wallack's Theater, on April 12, 1901, has long since been expended, and several weeks ago Mme. Janauschek was forced to sell the last of her diamonds for \$50. This money, it is said, is nearly exhausted.

Mme. Janauschek's collection of costumes, books, and trinkets, now in the keeping of James P. Tossy, of 215 Reid Avenue, Brooklyn, will be sold at auction to aid her.

Among her effects is a small miniature, set in a locket, of the late King Alexander of Serbia, recently assassinated. The actress wore in the part of Cleopatra, and which cost \$3,000. It consists of five pieces of 22 karat gold. Another crown and bracelet, with the outer work made of turquoise, pearls, opals, diamonds, and garnets, cost \$7,500.

Mme. Janauschek most prized a heavy gold bracelet which was presented to her by the late King Ludwig of Bavaria. The diamonds and rubies which were in it were removed and sold. The bracelet weighs nearly a pound. It has a secret compartment which opens from the inside.

There are now more than forty trunks, containing the actress' wardrobe, books, and manuscripts, and in small boxes and drawers are many presents made to her by distinguished personages.

REMARKABLE GROWTH OF THE SILK INDUSTRY

American Mills Are Now Supplying
the Demand.

The wonderful development in other lines of industry in the United States in the last thirty-three years seems to have been surpassed by the extraordinary increase in the manufacture of silk. The Department of Commerce and Labor has issued a report on the subject which was prepared for the French government expert who was sent to this country to investigate conditions.

This expert settles the matter with a mass of surprising figures. He says that whereas the United States had only 98 silk mills in 1870, with a total capital of \$5,829,840, it had 500 factories in 1902, with a capital of \$97,230,000, an increase in the number of mills of 700 per cent, and of capital 1,700 per cent.

The value of silk goods manufactured in the United States in 1870 was \$11,678,600; in 1902, \$121,002,500. And yet, notwithstanding all this, the imports of silk goods from Europe increased from \$23,359,200 in 1870 to \$29,109,000 in 1902.

In 1870 the United States met only a small part of its own demand—about 12 or 13 per cent—buying 87 per cent abroad; today it produces 85 per cent at home and buys 15 per cent in foreign parts.

Patterson, N. J., will have fully 45,000 looms in operation by the end of 1903. All of the raw material is imported from France and Asia. The Department of Agriculture, however, is making a series of experiments which Secretary Wilson hopes are going to result in the growth of silk worms in the South in sufficient numbers not many years hence to supply at least a part of this demand.

21 DROWNED AT TARIFA.

MADRID, Aug. 31.—Advices received here state that twenty-one persons lost their lives on Tarifa Point while attempting to salvage a stranded steamer.

GIRL SOMNAMBULIST SHEARS OFF HER HAIR

Notably Beautiful and Reached to
Her Feet.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 31.—Blanche Pacetti, a pretty girl of this place, is in hysterics over the loss of her hair, which, it is said, was the most beautiful in the State. While in a somnambulist trance last night Miss Pacetti sheared away her tresses. Her hair reached to her feet and was of fine color and silky texture, and was the pride of herself and her parents.

She retired last night in perfect health. She has not been somnambulist, and she knows no reason why she should have arisen in the night. While asleep she walked to a table, got her mother's scissors, and cut off her hair close to her head, leaving the coil on the table. The scissors she took with her and placed them on the floor by the bedside.

When Miss Pacetti awoke this morning she noticed a strange lightness about her head. She raised her hands and was horrified to discover she had lost her hair.

CRUDE OIL PRODUCTS LARGEST OF ANY YEAR

Aggregate of Exports Again Exceed
One Billion Gallons.

"More crude oil was produced in the United States in the year 1902 than in any previous year," says F. H. Oilphant, of the United States Geological Survey, in his report on the subject, now in press. The report also shows that, while there is an increase in the output, there is no present danger of an exhaustion of the oil supply, while the average price was lower than in any year before, save one.

The production of crude petroleum in 1902 was 80,894,560 barrels, while that in 1901 was 69,389,194 barrels. The greatest portion of the increase came from Texas and California. Louisiana produced for the first time in 1902, the production being 548,617 barrels.

The largest decrease in production was in West Virginia, where it amounted to 663,781 barrels. Ohio, Pennsylvania, Colorado, and New York also showed a decrease in output.

The value of the crude petroleum produced in 1902 was \$69,510,384, or 85 cents per barrel, that for 1901 having been \$66,417,335, or 95.7 cents per barrel, a decrease of 9.7 cents per barrel, or 10 per cent, in 1902. The gross amount received for the total product in 1902 was only \$3,193,613 greater than that in 1901, although the increase in output was about 16.5 per cent. The average price paid for what is known as Pennsylvania petroleum, which comprises nearly 95 per cent of the production of the Appalachian field, was \$1.375 per barrel in 1902, that for 1901 having been \$1.21, a gain of nearly 3 cents per barrel. There was also a gain of nearly 4 cents per barrel in the price of the Lima-Indiana petroleum in 1902 over 1901. California petroleum decreased 21.8 cents per barrel in 1902 as compared with 1901, and Texas petroleum decreased 4.55 cents per barrel.

The exports of petroleum and its products exceeded 1,000,000,000 gallons in 1902, for the second time in the history of the industry, the number of gallons exported being 1,064,233,601, a smaller total exportation by nearly 15,000,000 gallons than in 1901.

PRISON FOR A KISS.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Indignation has been expressed at Hastings at the sentence passed last Tuesday on a one-month's hard labor upon a lad for kissing a girl of fourteen at a fete on bank holiday. Freeman Thomas yesterday telegraphed to the boy's father that he had communicated with the home secretary, who at once sent down to make inquiries into the case.

SWIMMING RECORD BROKEN.

GENEVA, Aug. 31.—A young Englishman named Doran swam across Lake Neuchatel from Neuchatel to Cudrefin, a distance of seven kilometers (four and one-third miles), in spite of a high wind and rough water, in two hours and fifty minutes, beating the previous record for the swim by fifty-five minutes.

FIVE KILLED ON S. S. NECKAR.

BREMEN, Aug. 31.—The main steam supply pipes in the North German Lloyd steamer Neckar exploded in the North Sea, scalding nine men, of whom five have died.

PARKER, BRIDGET & CO. NINTH AND THE AVENUE. PARKER, BRIDGET & CO.



Pricing Two-Piece Suits at Half.

Giving you one of the most interesting lots of suits that we've ever brought out at bargain figures. This clearance has developed to a point now where we are entering the finals of the sale. We've taken all the two-piece suits in fancy mixtures, flannels, and homespun that sold for \$10, \$12, \$15, and \$18 and will close them out now at exactly

HALF PRICE.

The striped flannel trousers, with cuff bottoms, that are left from \$4, \$5, and \$6 lines have been marked uniformly \$2.90

Of course, the general clearance idea prevails throughout the store. There isn't a summer-weight suit that isn't underpriced 25% or more. This price scale applies to every summer suit not provided for in the greater reduction.

\$30 Suits . . . \$22.50	\$18 Suits . . . \$13.50
\$25 Suits . . . \$18.25	\$15 Suits . . . \$11.25
\$20 Suits . . . \$14.75	\$12 Suits . . . \$9.00

Parker, Bridget & Co
Head-to-Foot Outfitters
Ninth and Pennsylvania Ave.

"ONLY FOOLS SNEER AT STORY OF JONAH"

Prominent Minnesota Divine Declares That the Whale Episode Teaches a Great Lesson.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Aug. 31.—Expectations that yesterday would be the greatest in the Ocean Grove camp meeting were far from realized because of the storm, yet the attendance was large.

"The Divinity of the Bible" was the topic of Dr. Robert Forbes, of Minnesota, the speaker of the morning. He declared that its divinity was so apparent as to need no argument, but that although it was the most read-

able, it was possibly the least read of almost any book. He touched upon the Jonah and the whale episode, declaring that he did not care whether it was sublime truth or historical fiction; the story at least taught a lesson. "Those who sneer at it," he said, "are shallow-brained folks of the corner grocery store."

The speaker of the evening was the Rev. Dr. Joseph Smith, of Redlands, Cal.

DOCTOR IS NEEDED ON LIGHTSHIP NO. 44

Lies Off Cape May; Word Comes by
Way of New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—While passing the Northeast End light vessel, No. 44, moored off the coast of New Jersey, twenty-two miles east of Cape May, the old Dominion Line steamship Monroe, from Newport News and Norfolk, which arrived today, was signaled by the crew of the light vessel, who reported that there was sickness aboard.

They requested that the fact and word that they needed relief be reported to the inspector of the Fourth Lighthouse district at Philadelphia.

CHARGES STOCK PLOT.

LIMA, Ohio, Aug. 31.—Walter Tray has obtained an injunction restraining the Toledo, Columbus, Springfield and Cincinnati Electric Railway Company from holding a stockholders' meeting on September 7, and was further granted a hearing for a receiver. The plaintiff alleges conspiracy to transfer right of way to another company.

BULLFIGHTER DIES.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 31.—A district judge of Tamaulipas is one of the yellow fever patients at Tampico. Among those who died from the fever is Miguel Galindo, a famous bull fighter.

GIRL NEAR DEATH RIDES TO HOSPITAL IN WAGON

Ambulances Gone, Express Vehicle Is
Used in Three-Mile Rush for Life.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 31.—Almost dead from a severe attack of appendicitis, Miss Margaret Gilson, seventeen years old, of Wilmerding, was rushed through the streets of Pittsburgh today in an express wagon from the Union station to Mercy Hospital, a distance of almost three miles.

She contracted the disease on Friday. Two operations were performed, but they were of little avail, and the physicians advised her immediate removal to the hospital.

When she had reached this city all of the ambulances at Mercy were out. She could not sit up in a carriage. As a last resort an express wagon was obtained by her brother, who accompanied her. In this he made her as comfortable as possible for the ride to the hospital. Miss Gilson is in a critical condition.

ECUADOR ELECTIONS STANDS.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Aug. 31.—Congress, which August 23 annulled the election of Alfredo Baquerizo, Ecuadorian minister to the United States, as vice president of the republic, on the ground that it was unconstitutional, has reconsidered its action, declared the election valid and proclaimed him vice president.